

# Agilent HLMP-AD85, HLMP-AD87, HLMP-AM86, HLMP-AM87, HLMP-AB86, HLMP-AB87 5mm Mini Oval Precision Optical Performance Red, Blue and Green LEDs. Data Sheet

## Description

These Precision Optical
Performance Oval LEDs are
specifically designed for full
color/video and passenger
information signs. The oval
shaped radiation pattern and
high luminous intensity ensure
these devices are excellent for
wide field of view outdoor
applications where a wide
viewing angle and readability
in sunlight are essential.
These lamps have very smooth,
matched radiation patterns
ensuring consistent color

mixing in full color applications, message uniformity across the viewing angle of the sign. High efficiency LED material is used in these lamps: Aluminium Indium Gallium Phosphide (AlInGaP) for red and Indium Gallium Nitride (InGaN) for blue and green. Each lamp is made with an advance optical grade epoxy offering superior high temperature and high moisture resistance in outdoor applications.

#### **Features**

- Well defined spatial radiation pattern
- High brightness material
- Available in red, green and blue color.
- Superior resistance to moisture

#### Benefits

- Viewing angle designed for wide field of view applications
- Superior performance for outdoor environments.

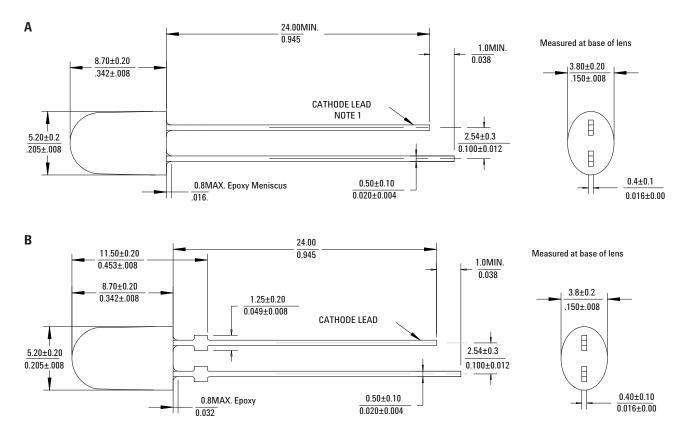
#### **Applications**

- Full color signs
- Commercial outdoor advertising

Caution: InGaN devices are Class I ESD sensitive. Please observe appropriate precautions during handling and processing. Refer to Application Note AN-1142 for additional details.



## **Package Dimensions**



NOTES: Dimensions in Millimeters (Inches)

For Blue and Green if heat-sinking application is required, the terminal for heat sink is anode.

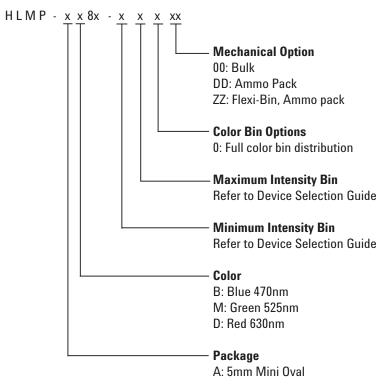
## **Device Selection Guide**

		Typ. Dominant Wavelength λd	Luminous Intensity Iv (cd) at 20mA				Package
Part Number	Color	(nm)	Min.	Max.	Lens Type	Standoffs	Drawing
HLMP-AD85-RU0xx	Red	630	1.50	4.20	Tinted, diffused	No	Α
HLMP-AD87-RU0xx	Red	630	1.50	4.20	Tinted, diffused	Yes	В
HLMP-AM86-TW0xx	Green	525	2.50	7.20	Tinted, diffused	No	Α
HLMP-AM87-TW0xx	Green	525	2.50	7.20	Tinted, diffused	Yes	В
HLMP-AB86-MQ0xx	Blue	470	0.52	1.50	Tinted, diffused	No	Α
HLMP-AB87-MQ0xx	Blue	470	0.52	1.50	Tinted, diffused	Yes	В

#### Notes:

- 1. Tolerance for luminous intensity measurement is  $\pm 15\%$
- 2. The luminous intensity is measured on the mechanical axis of the lamp package.
- 3. The optical axis is closely aligned with the package mechanical axis.
- 4. The dominant wavelength  $\lambda_d$  is derived from the Chromaticity Diagram and represents the color of the lamp.
- 5. LED light output is bright enough to cause injuries to the eyes. Precautions must be taken to prevent looking directly at the LED without proper safety equipment.

# **Part Numbering System**



# Absolute Maximum Rating at $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

Parameters	Blue and Green	Red	Unit
DC forward current [1]	30	50	mA
Peak pulsed forward current	<b>100</b> <sup>[2]</sup>	100 [3]	mA
Power dissipation	116	120	mW
LED junction temperature	130	130	°C
Operating temperature range	-40 to +85	-40 to +100	°C
Storage temperature range	-40 to +100	-40 to +120	°C

## Notes:

- 1. Derate linearly as shown in figure 3 and figure 7.
- 2. Duty factor 10%, frequency 1KHz.
- 3. Duty factor 30%, frequency 1KHz.

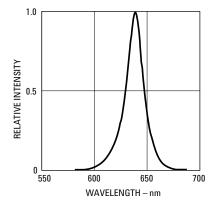
# Electrical/Optical Characteristics $T_A = 25$ °C

		Value			— Units	Test Condition	
Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.			
Forward voltage	$V_{F}$				V	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA	
Red			2.20	2.40			
Green			3.2	3.85			
Blue			3.3	3.85			
Reverse Voltage [1]	$V_R$				V		
Red		5.0				$I_{R} = 100 \mu A$	
Green		5.0				$I_R = 10 \mu A$	
Blue		5.0				$I_R = 10 \mu A$	
Thermal resistance [2]	$R\theta_{J\text{-PIN}}$		240		°C/W		
Dominant wavelength [3,4]					nm	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA	
Red	$\lambda_{\sf d}$	622	630	634			
Green		520	525	540			
Blue		460	470	480			
Peak wavelength					nm	Peak of wavelength of spectral	
Red	$\lambda_{PEAK}$		639			distribution at IF = 20 mA	
Green			516				
Blue			464				
Spectral half width					nm	Wavelength width at spectral	
Red	$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$		17			distribution power point at IF =	
Green			32			20 mA	
Blue			23				
Luminous Efficacy [5]	ην				lm/W	Emitted luminous	
Red	•		155			power/Emitted radiant power	
Green			484				
Blue			74				

#### Notes

- 1. The reverse voltage of blue and green is equivalent to the forward voltage of the protective chip at  $I_R$  = 10  $\mu$ A. The reverse voltage of red is equivalent to the forward voltage of the protective chip at  $I_R$  = 100 $\mu$ A.
- 2. For AllnGaP Red, the thermal resistance applied to LED junction to cathode lead. For InGaN Blue and Green, the thermal resistance applied to LED junction to anode lead.
- 3. The dominant wavelength  $\lambda_d$  is derived from the Chromaticity Diagram and represents the color of the lamp.
- 4. Tolerance for each color bin limit is  $\pm 0.5$  nm
- 5. The radiant intensity, le in watts/steradian, may be found from the equation le =  $Iv/\eta_v$ , where Iv is the luminous intensity in candelas and  $\eta_v$  is the luminous efficacy in lumens/watt.

## AllnGaP Red 630nm



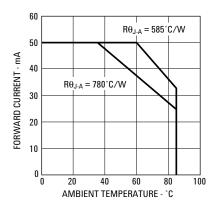


Figure 1. Relative intensity vs. wavelength

Figure 2. Forward current vs. forward voltage

Figure 3. Forward current vs. ambient temperature

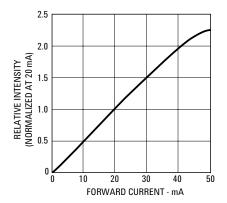
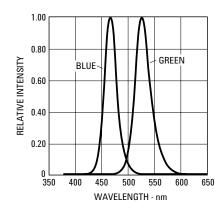


Figure 4. Relative luminous intensity vs. forward current

#### **InGaN Blue and Green**



 $\label{lem:figure 5.} \textbf{ Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength}$ 

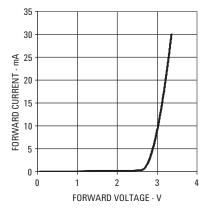


Figure 6. Forward current vs. forward voltage.

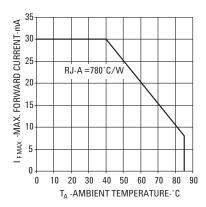


Figure 7. Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature.

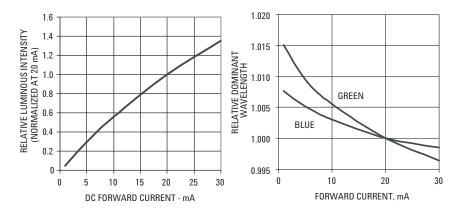


Figure 8. Relative intensity vs. forward current

Figure 9.Relative dominant wavelength vs. DC forward current

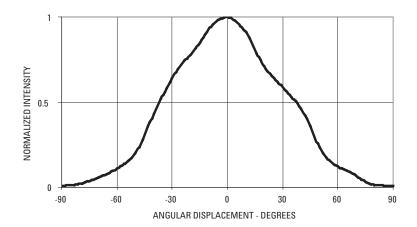


Figure 10. Spatial radiation pattern for RGB – major axis

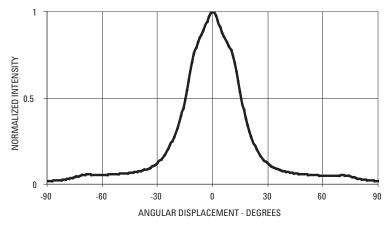


Figure 11. Spatial radiation pattern for RGB - minor axis

# **Intensity Bin Limit Table**

	Intensity (mcd) at 20 mA		
Bin	Min	Max	
M	520	680	
N	680	880	
Р	880	1150	
Q	1150	1500	
R	1500	1900	
S	1900	2500	
T	2500	3200	
U	3200	4200	
V	4200	5500	
W	5500	7200	

Tolerance for each bin limit is  $\pm$  15%

# **Blue Color Bin Table**

Min Dom	Max Dom	Xmin	Ymin	Xmax	Ymax
460.0	464.0	0.1440	0.0297	0.1766	0.0966
		0.1818	0.0904	0.1374	0.0374
464.0	468.0	0.1374	0.0374	0.1699	0.1062
		0.1766	0.0966	0.1291	0.0495
468.0	472.0	0.1291	0.0495	0.1616	0.1209
		0.1699	0.1062	0.1187	0.0671
472.0	476.0	0.1187	0.0671	0.1517	0.1423
		0.1616	0.1209	0.1063	0.0945
476.0	480.0	0.1063	0.0945	0.1397	0.1728
		0.1517	0.1423	0.0913	0.1327
	460.0 464.0 468.0 472.0	460.0       464.0         464.0       468.0         468.0       472.0         472.0       476.0	460.0     464.0     0.1440       0.1818     0.1818       464.0     468.0     0.1374       0.1766     0.1766       468.0     472.0     0.1291       0.1699     0.1187     0.1616       476.0     480.0     0.1063	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Tolerance for each bin limit is ±0.5 nm

## **Green Color Bin Table**

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Bin	Min Dom	Max Dom	Xmin	Ymin	Xmax	Ymax
1	520.0	524.0	0.0743	0.8338	0.1856	0.6556
			0.1650	0.6586	0.1060	0.8292
2	524.0	528.0	0.1060	0.8292	0.2068	0.6463
			0.1856	0.6556	0.1387	0.8148
3	528.0	532.0	0.1387	0.8148	0.2273	0.6344
			0.2068	0.6463	0.1702	0.7965
4	532.0	536.0	0.1702	0.7965	0.2469	0.6213
			0.2273	0.6344	0.2003	0.7764
5	536.0	540.0	0.2003	0.7764	0.2659	0.6070
			0.2469	0.6213	0.2296	0.7543

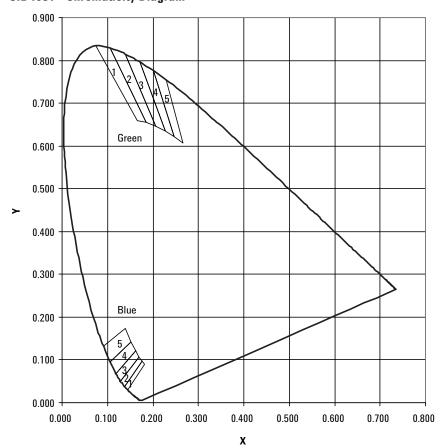
Tolerance for each bin limit is  $\pm 0.5$  nm

## **Red Color Bin Table**

Bin	Min Dom	Max Dom	Xmin	Ymin	Xmax	Ymax
	622	634	0.6904	0.3094	0.6945	0.2888
			0.6726	0.3106	0.7135	0.2865

Tolerance for each bin limit is  $\pm$  0.5 nm

# **CIE 1931 - Chromaticity Diagram**



#### **Precautions:**

#### **Lead Forming:**

- The leads of an LED lamp may be preformed or cut to length prior to insertion and soldering into PC board.
- If lead forming is required before soldering, care must be taken to avoid any excessive mechanical stress induced to LED package. Otherwise, cut the leads of LED to length after soldering process at room temperature. The solder joint formed will absorb the mechanical stress of the lead cutting from traveling to the LED chip die attach and wirebond.
- It is recommended that tooling made to precisely form and cut the leads to length rather than rely upon hand operation.

#### **Soldering Condition:**

- Care must be taken during PCB assembly and soldering process to prevent damage to LED component.
- The closest LED is allowed to solder on board is 1.59mm below the body (encapsulant epoxy) for those parts without standoff.
- Recommended soldering condition:

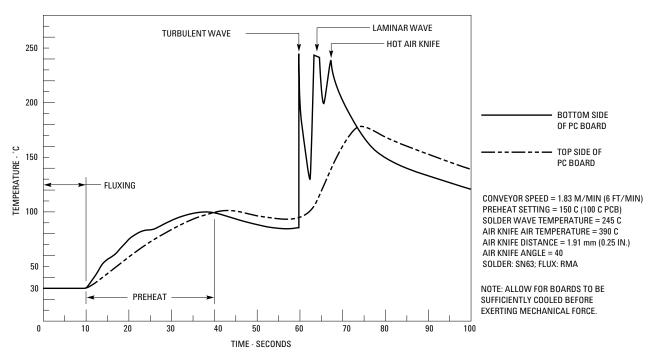
	Wave Soldering	Manual Solder Dipping
Pre-heat temperature	105 °C Max.	-
Preheat time	30 sec Max	_
Peak temperature	250 °C Max.	260 °C Max.
Dwell time	3 sec Max.	5 sec Max

- Wave soldering parameter must be set and maintain according to recommended temperature and dwell time in the solder wave. Customer is advised to periodically check on the soldering profile to ensure the soldering profile used is always conforming to recommended soldering condition.
- If necessary, use fixture to hold the LED component in proper orientation with respect to the PCB during soldering process.
- Proper handling is imperative to avoid excessive thermal stresses to LED components when heated. Therefore, the soldered PCB must be allowed to cool to room temperature, 25°C before handling.
- Special attention must be given to board fabrication, solder masking, surface plating and lead holes size and component orientation to assure solderability.
- Recommended PC board plated through holes size for LED component leads.

LED component ead size	Diagonal	Plated through hole diameter
0.457 x 0.457mm	0.646 mm	0.976 to 1.078 mm
(0.018 x 0.018inch)	(0.025 inch)	(0.038 to 0.042 inch)
0.508 x 0.508mm	0.718 mm	1.049 to 1.150mm
(0.020 x 0.020inch)	(0.028 inch)	(0.041 to 0.045 inch)

**Note:** Refer to application note AN1027 for more information on soldering LED components.

## **Recommended Wave Soldering Profile**



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